

# THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Vol. I, No. 6

Quarterly

October, 1952

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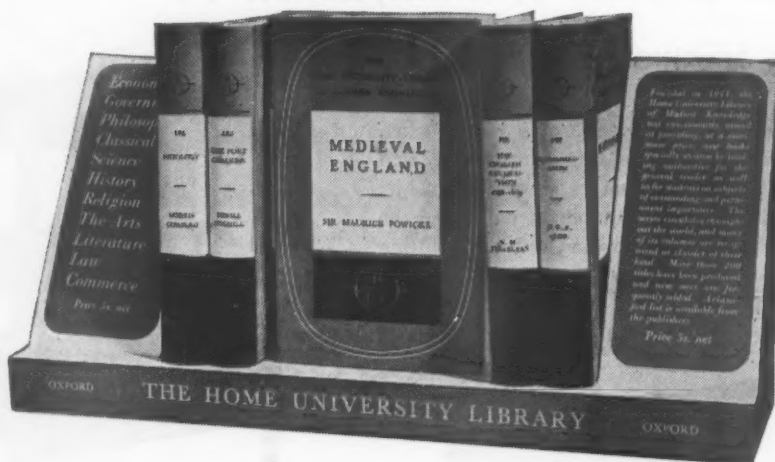
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## THE COMICS

### FUNNY HA HA OR FUNNY PECULIAR?

Comics and comic strips, sometimes called the funnies in America, are series or strips of pictures telling or illustrating a story, with as few words as possible. The story may be a joke told in three or four pictures, or it may be a serial story, continued in our next, which may not be comic or funny, ha ha, at all, but may be criticised by some people as very funny, peculiar. And at the moment there is more criticism than usual of American comics in British countries, though perhaps no more than there is in America itself. But American critics can hardly attack them just for being American, and they cannot demand a ban on their importation. Some British and Australian critics can and do attack some American comics as such and demand an import ban.

Some comics are considered to be objectionably peculiar, or peculiarly objectionable, because they tell stories of violence with implications of sex, sometimes itself violent or perverted; because they tell these stories in pictures which are supposed to be more vivid or impressive than words; because their few words are bad English; because they not only show murdered bodies, but show them being murdered; because stories which would not attract children in prose do so in pictures, and some of the worst are sold freely and even deliberately to them, even if they were originally designed for the adult and adolescent rather than the child market. And not only do we suffer this comic corruption, we pay capitalist America for it. This has sharpened criticism and brought unusual comrades together in arms.

#### COMRADES IN ARMS

Conservative supporters of the British tradition pass resolutions, with friends of the Soviet Union. What they have in common is purity or puritanism, and a dislike for American culture, though on different

grounds; with them are local writers and artists who want protection in the local market, and pedantical pedagogues, and class conscious culture snobs, who will only accept low-life characters and their sub-standard English in certified classics, such as Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, that delightful book for children in which Bill Sikes, the burglar, bashes in the face of Nancy, his mistress, with the butt of his pistol.

The same person can hardly be a British conservative and a friend of the Soviet Union, but he or she can be one of these, and all the others, and to clear the air principles and motives have to be considered rather than persons. But it should be remembered that there can be stated principles and undeclared motives, and belief in some of the testimony about the beastly, filthy *American* comics should be tempered by consideration of bias in some of the witnesses, whose varying principles and motives may be classified as moral, cultural, educational, political, and commercial, though some merge into each other.

Despite demands local literature has not so far been protected by tariffs, and even artists themselves are generally in favour of the free admission of original works of art. But a syndicated comic is not an original, even if it is a work of art. The right to reproduce an American comic in Australia may be bought so cheaply because of the size of its home market, that the local artist is undercut. And when and where a foreign culture has an appeal as the American has, at both its best and worse, even its inferior products have a great economic advantage. All American comic strips are not inferior, in any way; not all readers who prefer some of them to some British or Australian alternatives are Americanised; and readers do not prefer an American strip because the publisher has got it cheap. Nevertheless, assertions are made that all American strips



are bad, or bad for Australian culture, and in some quarters the argument for protection for the Australian writer and artists in his home market is associated with cultural, political and ideological arguments against capitalist America.

#### BAD LANGUAGE

An educational objection to the comics is that the English of their few words is often bad, because it is dialect or slang, or simply American. But good language is only bad language become respectable; good literature has never been confined to nice people talking school-ma'am English, and even children are introduced to such unedicated people as Sam Weller and Huckleberry Finn. It may be argued that only great literature excuses low life and badly spoken characters, especially for children, but how and where is the literary line to be cut, that is unbroken from Pickwick and his manservant Weller, from Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, from Falstaff and Pistol, to the fat and thin men of the comic strips, many of whom are good characterizations, and genuine literary creations?

Another educational objection is that picture reading is only for infants and morons, and that comics spoil children for book reading. But a well drawn picture of Tarzan swinging from tree to tree is better than a poor description, and even the same critics who imply that poorly written action stories are better than well drawn ones talk learnedly about visual education, and about documentary films taking the place of books.

The comics generally have a low literary and artistic value, but even as pictures some of them are better art than the pictures which many of those who look down on them look up to on their walls. And as serial stories, especially in the field of crime and its detection, some of them are better in characterization, and as good in situation and plot as many of the detective stories in prose which are fashionable reading. In fact, there are signs of some of the comic strips being over-valued and made a cult, as the detective story has been. And for the sake of Australian cultural development strips about bushrangers and stockriders might be better than strips about gangsters

and cowboys. But it is doubtful that cultures can be protected by artificial isolation, and the present Australian problem is not one of preserving an established culture, but of making one out of domestic and foreign elements, just as the British and American cultures have been made.

#### CENSORSHIP

Some of those who think something should be done about the comics and culture, both general and Australian, may shy off from censorship, or at least from the word; and in Australia censorship has not had much support as a means of controlling the development of culture apart from morals. It has had plenty as a means of protecting our morals, and indeed all countries accept more or less censorship for moral purposes, so that any argument about it which is not purely theoretical must be, not for or against censorship, but on what should be censored, and at what point of offence against the beliefs, feelings and interests of some or all of the community.

Some talk about comics suggests that they are a privileged medium for the publication of pornography which would otherwise be suppressed, or that comics as such are immoral. Some comics are highly moral, and there is always unquestioned censorship, or the threat of it, preventing the publication or circulation of any generally offensive art and literature, for example, of what we call filthy postcards. The fact that comics which are said to be shocking are published in Australia without police or customs prevention, and accepted in so many homes with little or no protest shows that they are only borderline cases, even in a country more easily shocked than most.

#### FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN

With all the anti-American, anti-capitalist, and anti-import feeling that has been brought to the support of genuine moral and cultural feeling, only a small, but vocal, percentage of the public has actively demanded more censorship of the comics, and then mainly for "the sake of the children", and to save the community from the consequences of child delinquency which is supposed to be prompted by some of them.

At first there was general feeling against the comics, but this has decreased. The most conservative and respectable newspapers apparently now consider that they gain more support than they lose by publishing crime detection and prize fighting strips, for both adults and children, but some objectors still do not seem to discriminate; they would even have the daily strips with adult appeal censored because they fall into the hands of children who are often waiting at the gate to receive them from the hands of an indulgent daddy. And feeling against the so-called children's comics has increased, or been increased. It is the children who are to be protected, but from exactly what, by exactly whom, and by exactly what means?

It has been held in the past that it is the duty of parents, teachers, booksellers and librarians to withhold from children what is intended and suitable only for adults. But what about children's literature? It is not clear that the comics in question were originally intended for children; like the original British "Comic Cuts" of Weary Willie and Tired Tim, and later penny dreadfuls, and like the American dime novels and pulp magazines, they were aimed at adults and adolescents; but pictures tell stories to children which they could not or would not read in words, at the same age. So in effect if not in original intention, they are children's literature. But even so, if they do not offend adults sufficiently to cause their general censorship, and if there is some difference of opinion about what is bad for children, it might still be argued that outraged guardians should take their own precautions, as they are expected to do with moving pictures and radio serials, despite similar demands for censorship in the interests of children.

The answer is given that the trouble is not difference but indifference of opinion amongst the guardians, who, it is said, do not realise the harm done to those in their care by the comics, or do not care, or cannot prevent their children getting the comics secretly. And as there are now plenty of precedents for community interference between child and parents, or to help the parent in protecting, in educating, even

feeding children, a case could hardly be made out against interference in the matter of comics on purely general grounds.

Comics may not be as dangerous as some drugs which cannot be imported or sold even to adults without special permits, but they may be held to be as dangerous to children as alcohol and tobacco, which are sold freely to adults but may not be sold to children. But are the comics generally, or even in particular cases, as bad as they are made out to be even for children, are they any more than the contemporary equivalent of the old blood and thunder stories which caused indignation fifty years ago, but are now looked back on as harmless and even as beneficial; and if they are bad how and by whom are particular cases to be decided?

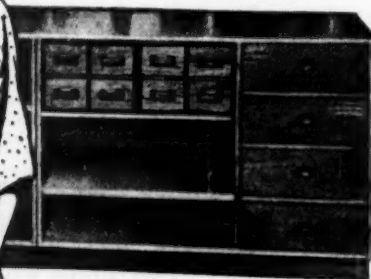
#### THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

After at least a hundred years of protest against penny dreadfuls, comics, talking pictures, radio serials and so on, there is no body of impartial expert opinion agreed that these things have been or are a certain or major cause of child delinquency. Delinquency is far more certainly correlated with home life, social contacts and subnormality, than with the most questionable children's literature. And there is evidence that as wages chase prices so literature, for both children and adults, only reflects the kind and quantity of violence arising from other causes. The world on the whole is far less cruel, brutal and violent than it was, but there is more violence, or a cult of violence, in some directions than there was in the immediate past, and less idealism, or more realism and fewer rose coloured spectacles used to view the present, despite the fashion for tinted glasses. And the change in the tone of the age is reflected in literary taste, even of children, who will not go on reading the good old books for children, any more than adults go on reading the good old books for adults. What children want to read, and see, is a child's version or vision of the adult world; and most of them are something like little Audrey, who laughed and laughed. They know that men fight now with sub-machine guns, not with swords, and that atomic guns are the coming thing. They know that if gentlemen burglars





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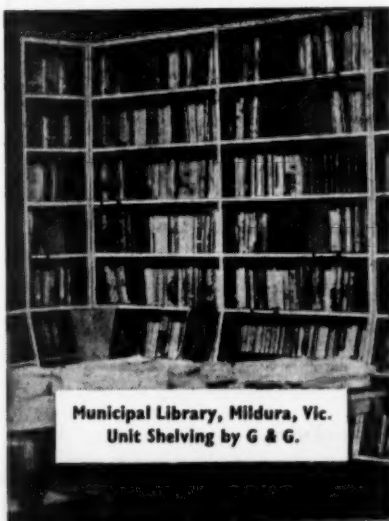
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and their lady friends did exist in Edwardian days Victorian Bill Sikes and his Nancy are nearer to both old and new Elizabethan types.

Just as much as adults, children must have something new, and up to date, and most of those who want something done about the comics realise that censorship is a negative approach, and that something should be provided in their place. Some even think it would be sufficient to provide the alternative of good new books. Unfortunately, whilst there is evidence that new literature drives out old there is little that the good drives out the bad, even with adults, of whom many of the ablest and most cultivated now read themselves to sleep and through long week-ends with machine-made crime and cowboy stories. Brighter children will read good books for the want of what they might call better books; if both are available they will read both, and some will go far into deceit to get the supposedly bad if it is available, but kept from them or forbidden to them. Some will even write and draw battle, murder and sudden death for themselves; real life stories in the Bible, the fairy tales, the daily newspapers provide plenty of raw material. There has always been violence in literature, as in life; in the past the children themselves were more cruelly treated, in both than they are in the present, and it is only costume and distance that lends enchantment to a view of vicious stepmothers and sobbing Cinderellas.

In children's literature, however, violence, even if too violent, has usually been finally on the good side, and some popular, low-brow literature, just because of its popularity, has done more to spread idealism than the far less widely read literature of so-called literary value. It has been said that when Kipling wrote the history of the Guards regiments in the 1914-18 war he wrote the history of the young officers he had himself created, but the penny dreadfuls did more to create the temporary gentlemen and men of the regiments of the line. And some popular literature may be more of an influence for good not only because it is more widely read but because it is morally better than some literature of

literary value. The Deadwood Dicks of the dear dead days were better men than the heroes of Oscar Wilde. But popularity is not proof of goodness, and the Dick Tracy comic strip which is not without literary value, and others which are, may be censored, if need be, despite their popularity. But censored for what?

#### WHAT'S WRONG?

What gives most offence in the comics is probably the crudity or grossness with which some incidents are treated in some of them, rather than the incidents themselves; in literature even more than in life vice seems to lose its evil by being relieved of its grossness. But it is not easy to measure degrees of grossness, or to decide how far such things as slitting a throat or socking a dame may take place before the eyes of an audience and how far they should only be reported. And if incidents themselves rather than their treatment are to be considered?

Should we censor a comic if it shows one soldier strangling another with a piece of wire, or is it alright if the strangler is, for the time being, on our side and the strangled on the side of those for the time being our enemies? Can we have a picture story of Delilah seducing and betraying Samson, but not of a gangster's mistress doing the same to a rival gangster? Is it alright to show a child a picture of Joan of Arc burning at the stake but not of a gangster being incinerated in his motor car or electrocuted in the chair? Do we censor if a girl is shown in full-length evening dress, but of course with a neckline meeting her waistline, and a smoking cigarette in one hand and a smoking gun in the other, or is this not quite as bad as showing a girl in a sweater with a gap between the hem of her skirt and the top of her nylon stockings, but no gun and no cigarette? These are not rhetorical, frivolous or ironical questions. Moving pictures are censored on such decisions and by such degrees. But then, how do we know whether children distinguish between biblical and historical figures, such as Delilah and Joan of Arc, and the good and bad characters of contemporary crime stories; how do we know that an exposed

thigh or an expressed bosom are as disturbing to a new-fashioned young boy of sixteen as to an old-fashioned old boy of sixty? And are we going to say, for each story, one toot and you're oot? Or are we going to say, at least as far as all American comics are concerned, now you can all get off?

#### THE REMEDY?

This is most generally demanded. It will satisfy the outraged virtue of both the friends of the Soviet Union and the loyal supporters of the British Tradition; it will satisfy those who want to have a hot house, or greenhouse development of an Australian culture, and those horticulturists who only want a protected market in which to sell whatever the market wants, whether it be Australian stockriders or American cowboys, Ned Kelly or Al Capone; it will satisfy the sincere educator and moralist, at least in part, and for the time being. But there's the catch. Some of the sincerest and fairest objectors would not be satisfied with the exclusion of overseas comics, which could be done on the excuse of saving exchange; they would find the synthetic American-style comics which are taking their place even now little more satisfactory than are the synthetic gangster and western novelettes that Australian writers are tapping out of their typewriters to replace the already excluded pulp magazines. And one notorious strip-tease strip is of British origin.

For full control and to get rid of the hypocrisy that goes with much of the attack which has been concentrated on the beastly, filthy *American* strips there would have to be discriminatory local censorship. It would have to discriminate between comic strips for normal adults, and the comics which are sold almost entirely to children, adolescents and adults who are either subnormal or whose cultural development has been arrested; and it would have to be discrimi-

natory on the nature, amount and purpose of the sex and violence it would allow. Many of the questionable comics, of the true confession and romance type for example, are read mainly by late teenagers and adults, and only by a few precocious children. Are they to be generally censored, or labelled for adults only like some films, and how then is the restriction to be policed and ensured? Legislation might be introduced to give the courts power, if they have not got it now, to apply special standards and restrictions to literature which is proved to be attractive to children and to get into their hands. Additional committees might be set up, like that which already advises the Minister for Customs on imported literature; they might consist of clergymen, teachers, children's librarians and mothers. But there could be serious objection, as there is now to censorship under the Customs Act, if there were not easy access or appeal to courts, in which a case affecting the liberty of the subject in the field of writing, reading, and publishing could be publicly contested.

Few will say that there is nothing objectionable and that something cannot or should not be done about some of the comics, but censorship of any kind is a serious business, and like the prohibition of alcohol a difficult one, which may spread the very evils it is intended to prevent; it needs more careful consideration than is usually given to it, either by those who want more of it or by those who want none of it, and sweeping talk about the dreadful comics, about the filthy beastly *American* comics, only confuses the issues. Not even all *American* comics are bad; and what shocks some is not noticed by the innocence of others, and what one is shocked by another would approve. They are not all comic, at least not intentionally; and what is funny peculiar to some, is just funny ha ha to others.

JOHN METCALFE.

## Reviews of Library Literature

### Pitt's Catalogue—New Edition

UNION CATALOGUE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERIODICALS IN THE LIBRARIES OF AUSTRALIA. Edited by E. R. Pitt. Second edition. C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne, 1951.

All librarians and users of libraries must welcome with open arms the new edition of Pitt's Catalogue.

The amount of work required to collect, orientate, to check and to recheck all the information used in a work of this nature and importance, is something that the average user can hardly begin to realise. I think that to the Editor, to the editorial committee, to the C.S.I.R.O., and all who had a hand in its production, all librarians will join in saying "Thank you".

There are, however, for the Special Librarian, one or two points which cause considerable concern. We borrow a great amount of material from each other, and in this borrowing and lending speed is not only the essence of the contract but in most cases it "is" the contract.

Therefore to include only the partial holdings of 66 company libraries out of an available 170 would appear to cause a loss of efficiency. It is of much more value to us to obtain a loan from a library in the next street than to spend possibly a longer time in obtaining the same journal from one of the larger libraries. Sir David Rivett said in the foreword to the first edition, "Ready access to periodical literature is essential to every worker in science", and to the special librarian the emphasis is very much on the "ready".

Would it not be possible in future editions to publish all this information and perhaps have the Catalogue in a number of volumes, say one for Victoria, one for N.S.W., and perhaps one for the other States? Revision of one volume at a time may then be possible.

It is of course realised that the cost of production of the Catalogue bears little relation to the actual price to the purchaser, but if the inclusion of the more complete information increased the price to purchasers to some extent, the time saved by doing so would justify the additional cost.

One other point that would appear a little difficult to understand, is the reason for the designation of Companies' Libraries by symbols such as CL- and a number. The old method of well-known initials would not appear to have much against it, and is much less confusing than numbers, which have to be continually referred to and which sometimes appear as different ones for the same company in different States.

These two thoughts are offered in the hope that they may be of some use to editors in the future.

H. J. D. MEARES,

*Librarian, Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Sydney.*

BOOKS ARE TOOLS: The Organization of Small Technical Libraries for South African Industry, by Hazel Mews. South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria, 1951.

This is a pamphlet of only 28 pp., but it is well organised and has eight good illustrations in addition. A similar pamphlet for small technical libraries in Australia would be useful.

J.M.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES, by J. Lewis. The Library Association, London, 1952.

The latest Library Association pamphlet is devoted to a largely neglected and barely understood field of librarianship—the British Newspaper Library. The pamphlet attempts, in its too few 75 pages, to survey the methods in use and the problems involved. It demonstrates that uniformity in newspaper libraries is practically nonexistent, every conceivable shape and size of card, folder and envelope being used for filing indexing purposes. Dewey, if he could talk, would regret the almost utter neglect of his classification. Nevertheless, the accent is on the necessity for quick reference, and expedients which are foreign to slower moving and normal library practice must be followed. This essay makes no reference to the bustle and hurry of a newspaper office, the impatience of staff writers wanting material NOW, or it will be too late. But it does show that modern newspapers appreciate the value of accuracy



and are prepared to spend considerable sums of money to ensure it in the first instance, whatever may happen lower down the production scale. Chapters are devoted to organisation of a newspaper, care and preservation of materials and co-operation with other libraries.

A bibliography reveals the scarcity of literature on the subject and indicates how welcome is this contribution. It contains information for others besides the newspaper librarian.

R. B. YOUNG,  
*Librarian, "The Advertiser", Adelaide.*

## BOARD OF EXAMINATION

### Examination Results, 1952

#### A.C.T.

##### Preliminary Examination

###### Pass:

Casement, Brabazon Islet  
Clohessy, Mary Eileen  
Cook, Norma Gertrude  
Cox, Heather Margaret  
Gunn, Margaret Forbes  
Ludzitis, Vera  
Neilson, Nigel James  
Prince, Pixie Patricia  
Redman, Margaret Elaine  
Van Pelt, Jan Daniel  
Vining, Nance Isobel

#### A.C.T.

##### Qualifying Examination

###### Pass in Three Sections:

Miller, Nona Mary

###### Pass in Two Sections:

Schneider, Carol Mary  
Sprod, Thomas Daniel

###### Pass in One Section:

Cuskey, Joy Ida  
Gibbney, Herbert James  
Gubbins, Heather Welch  
Lipsett, Nancy May  
Smith, Helen Elaine  
Taylor, Clara Lucilla

#### New South Wales

##### Preliminary Examination

###### Merit:

Donaldson, David Robert  
Dwyer, Anne Marie  
Hannon, Nola Jean

Malloy, Patricia Elizabeth  
Milne, Theodora Emily

###### Pass:

Barder, Helen Elaine  
Beer, Clare Nano  
Bennett, Noelle Marie  
Blacket, Judith Valentine  
Borchardt, Betty  
Bussman, Freda  
Carroll, Cecily Hyacinth  
Cash, Elizabeth Enid  
Caspers, Patricia Eleanor  
Cathie, Loraine  
Chant, Avis  
Charlton, Heather Grace  
Clatworthy, Margaret Shirley  
Collingridge, Winsome Mary  
Cooke, Roslyn Morris  
Cowdery, George Francis  
Cox, Patricia Mary  
Creith, Margaret Mary  
Crossfield, Sylvia Ann  
Delarue, Barbara  
Dyce, Jean Bell  
Edwards, Gwendoline Joan  
Enderby, Margaret Ruth  
Feughelman, Pauline  
Figgis, Desley Ruth  
Foley, Paula Gertrude  
Gibson, Agnes Catherine  
Gleeson, Maria  
Gray, Dulcie Cameron  
Greentree, Gwenyth Elaine  
Hastings, Valmai Jean  
Hayden, Janet Marian  
Heraghty, Jacqueline Rose  
Hicks, Marjorie Grace



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 Lemon, Patricia Anne  
 Leroy, Margaret Edith  
 Lewis, Gwenfron Maude  
 Macey, Catherine Bernice  
 McMahon, Patricia Ruth  
 Maher, Mary Judith  
 Marlan, Marie Céline  
 Maxwell, Lesley Winifred  
 May, Beth Elaine  
 Moylan, Maureen  
 Muller, Joan Mary  
 Neil, Ruth  
 Nolan, Audrey Margaret Grahame  
 Norman, Patricia Loveday  
 O'Halloran, Ann Christine  
 Oliver, Mary Diana  
 O'Regan, Moya Christine  
 O'Reilly, Helen Edna  
 Peake, Dorothy Graeme  
 Playford, Peggy Auton  
 Power, Margaret Josephine  
 Rider, Marjorie Hope  
 Ridge, Pamela Dorothy  
 Robinson, Gillian  
 Ryan, Margaret  
 Scott, Margaret Joan  
 Shelley-Jones, Marjorie Robin  
 Short, Pamela Gwen  
 Smith, Jocelyn Muriel  
 Smith, Marie Pauline  
 Smith, Marlene  
 Smith, Rose Therese  
 Stobo, Helen Rennie  
 Stuart, Maryrose Dorothy  
 Throsby, Wendy Mary Campbell  
 Tice, Anne Isobel  
 Tracey, Barbara Ann  
 Vile, Mary Patricia

#### **New South Wales Qualifying Examination**

##### *Pass in Three Sections:*

Dart, Ellice Ruth  
 Langker, Robert Ziegler

Thomson, Mary Alice  
 (with Merit in Q5)  
 Twentymann, Mary Geraldine  
 (with Merit in Q8)

##### *Pass in Two Sections:*

Doust, Russell Fletcher  
 (with Merit in Q3A)  
 Johns, Ada Winifred  
 Kunz, Francis Egon  
 McNevin, Neil  
 Souhami, Renate

##### *Pass in One Section:*

Barwell, Margaret Joan  
 Boyd, Benjamin John  
 Butler, Bedford Dick  
 Chester-Smith, Jocelyn  
 Collin, Patricia Jean  
 Cook, Bessie Catherine  
 Duchesne, Helene Margaret  
 Fordyce, Gladys Patricia  
 Harrigan, Valma Mabel  
 Heeley, Dorothy Margaret  
 Hicks, Shirley Jean  
 Holmes, Frederick  
 Hunt, Leonard Douglas  
 Jones, Wilhelmina Flora  
 Kemp, Neville Jowett  
 King, Alison  
 McLean, Valerie Constance  
 Morton, Jack  
 Plummer, Edna Valmai  
 (with Merit in Paper 14)  
 Rooke, Judith Mary  
 Russell, Margaret  
 (with Merit in Q4)  
 Scougall, Alison Adria  
 Shoebridge, Elaine  
 Sowell, Charles Keith  
 Walker, Shirley Joan  
 (with Merit in Paper 14)  
 Ward, Patricia Bruce

#### **Queensland Preliminary Examination**

##### *Merit:*

Brown, Christine  
 Cornelius, Herbert Francis  
 Giffin, Heather Mary Sinclair  
 Reye, Marjorie Alison  
 Young, Lesley Ellen

*Pass:*

Aland, Ann Florance  
 Barrowman, Jean Margaret  
 Cotton, Greta  
 Elliott, Janice Noela  
 Griffin, James William  
 Harrison, Judith Mary  
 Hassell, Grace Bedell  
 Hooper, Olive Millicent  
 Kirwan, Gwen Eileen  
 Muirhead, Douglas  
 Munro, Nancy Ross  
 Nicholls, Avis Mary  
 Scott, Ellen  
 Stukeley, Patricia Noel  
 Swan, Elizabeth Rose  
 Symes, June Atkinson  
 Walker, Olive Francis  
 Watson, Colette Ursula

**Queensland**  
**Qualifying Examination**

*Pass in Three Sections:*

Lumb, Elizabeth Margaret

*Pass in Two Sections:*

Meyers, Alison Amalie  
 Shearer, Barbara Ray

*Pass in One Section:*

Brown, Maureen Vera  
 Linley, Marion Christina  
 Siddins, Jean Lloyd  
 Smith, Vida Marie  
 (with Merit in Q8)

**South Australia**  
**Preliminary Examination**

*Pass:*

Anderson, Iris  
 Archbold, Ralph Thomas  
 David, Margaret Myfanwy  
 Dunstan, Douglas Warwick  
 Ferrier, Barbara Abigail  
 Flavell, Ivy Violet  
 Hawke, Helene Christabel  
 Haynes, Evanne Margaret  
 Jensen, Richard Ian Broughton  
 Jude, Dawn McBride  
 Power, Barry Patrick  
 Short, Phyllis Margaret  
 Thomson, Helen Mary

**South Australia**  
**Qualifying Examination**

*Pass in One Section:*

Hand, Elizabeth Joyce  
 Rooney, Marjorie Winnifred  
 Zwillenberg, Hans Joachim

**Tasmania**  
**Preliminary Examination**

*Pass:*

Crisp, Jean  
 Hopkins, Jean Frances  
 McLeod, Janice Mary  
 Sperring, Marjorie

**Tasmania**  
**Qualifying Examination**

*Pass in One Section:*

Rennie, Theo Elma  
 Sharman, Robert Charles

**Victoria**  
**Preliminary Examination**

*Pass with Merit:*

Barlow, Dorothy Margaret

*Pass:*

Adamson, Blanche Calder  
 Anscombe, Philippa Janet  
 Archer, Jean Warren  
 Awdry, Pauline May  
 Baldwin, Shirley Malcolm  
 Barnett, William  
 Bilson, Fay Alison  
 Bennett, Elizabeth Anne  
 Blackwell, Margaret Hope  
 Boyd, Millicent Ada  
 Brown, Theodore George  
 Buell, Elizabeth Anne  
 Bull, Julia Elizabeth  
 Chapman, Elizabeth Noel  
 Daly, Gwendolyn  
 Davies, Shirley Brooke  
 Dirks, Patricia Claire  
 Douglas, Ann  
 Edmondson, Elizabeth Mary  
 Eva, Alison Margaret  
 Fredman, Quita  
 Hardy, Mary Joyce  
 Higham, Mary Joyce  
 Hoy, Evelyn  
 Hunt, Barbara May  
 Hunt, Frances Irene  
 Hurnall, Alethea Winifred

Inceldon, Dorothy Mabel  
 Ingham, Patricia Frances  
 Jack, Elizabeth Murray  
 Johnston, Beverly Anne  
 Jones, Rennie Chisolm  
 Long, Gwendolyn Mary  
 McGlaughlin, Isabelle Rae  
 McIntyre, Delia Mary  
 Meinhardt, Patricia Erna  
 Merigan, Nancy Barbara  
 Morice, Meredith Lumley  
 Neville, Nanette Jessie  
 Newman, Helen Margaret  
 Nicol, Margaret Wyn  
 Oakley, Glenda Joy  
 Parker, Heather Phyllis  
 Parkes, Noela Brett  
 Pearson, Valerie Mary  
 de Pierres, Yvonne  
 Pinney, Joyce Atalina  
 Purves-Smith, Maisie Joyce  
 Riley, Marilyn Beatrice  
 Rutherford, Suzanne Mary  
 Shepley, Christobel Rosemary  
 Smith, Diana Jacqueline  
 Sutherland, Norma Jessie  
 Taylor, Helen Suzanne  
 Taylor, Margaret Rosemary

Ungar, Susan Agnes  
 Young, Peggy Rosemary

### Victoria Qualifying Examination

#### Pass in One Section:

Brown, Alan Russell  
 Dow, Vera Margaret  
 Eastwood, Isabel  
 Harrison, Anne  
 James, Cynthia  
 Knight, Helene  
 Schram, Dorothy Ellen  
 Wheeler, Shirley Mary  
 Winduss, Alberta Joan  
 (with Merit in Q8)  
 Wright, Nonie

### Western Australia Preliminary Examination

#### Merit:

Tuff, Magdalena Elisabeth

#### Pass:

Hagan, Sheila  
 Lewis, Valerie  
 Pope, Eithne Dennistoun  
 Tweedie, Ian Douglas

## REPORT ON RESULTS

Examinations have now been completed under new Regulations and a new Syllabus for the first time, and the results themselves are available for examination. The major changes from the old to the new were in the Qualifying Examination, and it is the results of this Examination that call most, indeed almost shriek, for comment. If no comment were made by the Board of Examination some would certainly be asked for, on a realisation that out of 218 attempts at a Section of this Examination only 87, or 40%, were successful, compared with 62% last year, and if the Board made no comment it might be considered as much lacking in a sense of responsibility and care as many of the candidates, whose attempts at one or more sections were described by at least two examiners as insulting in their inadequacy.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

The Preliminary Examination has been reduced to two papers, but the content is much the same as before, and there is no change in the conditions of admission. Candidates may not be able to display as much knowledge, or ignorance, in answers to twelve instead of eighteen questions, but they have only to pass in two instead of three papers to pass in the Examination. The following are the comparative statistics of 1951 and 1952:

	1951		1952	
Passed .....	248	84%	199	76.5%
Failed .....	46	16%	61	23.5%
Total .....	294		260	
Merits .....	26	9%	12	4.5%

The class of 1952 is not so good, but good enough, perhaps. It is often assumed that

if something like 25% are not failed in an examination it must be too easy. But assuming the candidates are of the right quality, and the test is right, and they are sufficiently prepared either by themselves in private study, or by their teachers, then 100% will pass, or should unless standards are deliberately lifted to keep a percentage out. In this case it is certain that some were not sufficiently prepared, and there is evidence that some were hardly good enough in quality.

In recent years librarianship has become a semi-fashionable occupation for young women; many have come into it without the sense of vocation that the peculiar people who embraced it in earlier years almost had to have to bear their peculiarity. And some have come in too easily, without enough competition, without enough interest, intelligence and education; because of overfull employment, because of comparatively high rewards for employment, because of a failure or a refusal to understand what is required on the part of some employing authorities or officials not themselves librarians. Some have come into library work, not as career librarians but as clerical assistants, and whilst it is proper in a democratic society that these should have some opportunity of qualifying as professional workers, it may be mistaken kindness to encourage some of them in the attempt. Silk purses can now be made out of a variety of materials, but there appears to be no way of making an insufficient into a sufficient I.Q., and if some get through by repeated attempts or skilful cramming, they or librarianship are hardly the better for it.

There is evidence of what is not irrelevant in this connection, that not only some candidates but some senior librarians and employers as well, place far more value on certificates as certificates of title to status, promotion and salary rises, than they do on an interested understanding of librarianship. "The thing is", they are heard to say, "to get your certificate, then you're set, set like a jelly." And alas, adviser and advised are all too often set, like a jelly. But all of this applies much more certainly and completely to the Qualifying Examination and Certificate.

Much is made below of the chances of graduates and non-graduates in the Qualifying Examination, so the following figures of their success and failure in the Preliminary may be interesting and even significant. The Preliminary was not compulsory for graduates; it has been made so because it was considered that many graduates were not as well prepared for the Qualifying as they might have been, or thought they were, because they had not taken the Preliminary first.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION			
	Graduates	Non-Graduates	Total
Passed . . . .	62	137	199
Failed . . . .	7	54	61
Total . . . . .	69	191	260
Merits . . . .	10	2	12

It should be clearly understood that the Preliminary Examination is one at not more than first year university level, which can be taken by persons qualified for university matriculation or with a high school leaving certificate, in June of the year immediately after high school; and just as clearly understood that the Qualifying Examination is one at a level about that of third year in a university subject.

#### QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The total number of candidates who sat was 161. Twenty attempted three Sections; of these, six passed in three, four in two, four in one. Seventeen attempted two Sections; of these, five passed in two, and five in one. The merits are for individual papers, not for Sections.

	1951	1952
Section Passes . . .	58 62%	87 40%
Section Failures . .	36 38%	131 60%
Total . . . . .	94	218
Merits . . . . .	1	8

These results do not make it worthwhile to talk earnestly and systematically of work in particular papers or of answers to particular questions; so many candidates showed themselves unqualified to sit in almost every question they attempted. The only improvement is in the number of Merits, an increase of from approximately 1% to approximately 4%.



There have been suggestions that the Board should hold "post" or "supplementary" examinations, or examinations twice a year so that those who just fail would have a second chance in the same year. But supposing 60% to be a pass in a Section and 50% in a paper, candidates who only get 48% do not fail to get only 12% or only 2% of the marks; they fail to get, and by, 52%. They get their 48% easily and generously for the elementary and basic knowledge that might be taken for granted and given no marks at all, and they are only failed when co-operating examiners have themselves failed on re-examination to find any excuse for the extra marks required. The great majority of those who fail do so by far more than a couple of marks, and those who just fail by a couple still fail quite justly, because like the others they do so either through sheer lack of capacity, or, and more often, because they have tried to get through on too little knowledge or work or experience.

It has even been suggested that the Qualifying Examination should be held twice a year or in December because some candidates, apparently controlled by the calendar, do not do a year's work for June examinations, or cannot go on to the Qualifying in the same year as they pass the Preliminary, if they do. Actually candidates must have the Preliminary Certificate before they can take the Qualifying, and must have had a year's work in librarianship for the Preliminary Certificate as well as a pass in the examination, so that only a few could go straight on to the Qualifying in the same year, even if it were wise. But those who have passed the Preliminary Examination and have one year's employment or library school studentship may now take all or any part of the Qualifying Examination, whereas under the old Regulations they had to have three years' experience if graduates and five years if non-graduates, before taking any part of it, and the compulsory cataloguing and classifying papers had to be got through first or at the same time as the others.

The results show that the old restriction was not so unfair, or unreasonable as some asserted; they show that more of those

candidates pass who have more than three years experience, and more of those candidates who are over 23 years of age; age and experience alone do not ensure a pass, but it looks as if those without age or experience or both can leave less to chance, especially if they attempt more than two papers at a time. And those with a university degree, obtained before entering on library work or after, appear more likely to succeed than non-graduates. Only 51% of the 43 graduates who sat for compulsory Q1 and Q2 (Dictionary catalogue) passed, and only 10% of the 59 non-graduates. Of the eight Merits, four were secured by graduates.

Why do more graduates pass? On the average they are not of greater intellectual ability than the non-graduates, as shown by their earlier matriculation examination results; and on the average they have had less library experience and are no older; but many profit more by being older during their period of experience, and having wider and more responsible duties. And they have had experience in study and expression at a tertiary level which most non-graduates do not get. The Preliminary Examination is at a level not much above that of the High School Leaving Certificate; many candidates do not seem to realise that the Qualifying Examination is not just another more extensive examination at this level. This is shown by attempts to answer questions on cataloguing and classification with Preliminary knowledge and thought; for example to answer a question on the association of language and literature studies in academic practice and the association of language and social science studies in some classification theory simply by detailing the "mnemonic" relation of D.C. 400 and 800. Many candidates had obviously made no attempt to understand or even to read the Introduction to the Abridged Edition of U.D.C., as prescribed in the Syllabus, or that to D.C. for that matter, and little more attempt to understand L.C.; so that when the choice of questions forced them to let go their ABC, 123, understanding of D.C. they went under. Many non-graduate candidates, and even some graduates, who may have some knowledge, appear unable to

organize and present it at the level which is required. They write in the "you know what I mean" style, and unfortunately if they do know what they mean themselves the examiner doesn't.

It does not seem to be realised that possession of the Qualifying Certificate is supposed to indicate that the possessor is as able to organise and take charge of a library, or a department of one, as a qualified pharmacist is able to organise and take charge of a chemist's shop, and to indicate that the possessor can explain what he or she is doing. It is not an examination in mere assistantship. Some candidates may and do pass the Qualifying Examination with no wider experience than that of charging books or routing periodicals, as sailors may and do get masters' certificates whilst still before the mast, but they must show that they have widened their thought and knowledge, and do not merely wish to go on doing the same work for the extra pay to which a certificate may entitle them.

Experience in the larger reference libraries appears to be a favourable factor for a pass, though not as much one as experience in other tertiary studies. Whilst 51% of the graduate candidates passed in Q1 and Q2 (Dictionary catalogue), only 38% of those from the National, State and University libraries passed; but only 10% of those from other libraries passed. The data collected on the candidates for these compulsory papers shows also that 31% passed of those who passed the Preliminary at their first attempt, and only 6% of those who failed in the Preliminary at their first attempt. It also suggests that those without teaching or coaching for these papers did better than those with it, but the figures are not conclusive. Some candidates who did well without classes or lectures specifically for this year's examinations had had the benefit of a full library school course in earlier years. Some of the teaching seems to have been staff lectures rather than instruction specifically for the Association's examinations, and many of those who had a shot at Q1 and Q2 on the strength of these lectures were apparently advised not to do so because of their lack of both experience and instruction. Many candidates seem to

regard sitting for examinations and failing as itself experience, and not in any way a reflection on their capacity or on their consideration for the examiners who are fellow members in the Association and undertake the laborious task of examining largely as an overtime labour of love. Some seem to think they are conferring a favour by sitting at all. Far from such candidates being allowed a second chance in the same year they might well be refused permission to sit again for two years.

So many candidates who took only one Section of two papers failed so badly that it might seem really asking for trouble to take more than one at a time. Of twenty candidates who attempted all three sections, six passed in all three, four in two, four in one; six failed in all three. Of the six who failed completely, five were non-graduates. The average age of those who passed in all three was twenty-six and the average experience four years. One was twenty-two and with only twenty months experience, at the reference desk and in a lending section of a large library. All were graduates, and all had given earlier evidence of being at least up to the average of intelligence that should be required in those taking up librarianship as a profession, an average higher than the general secondary school leaving average. Four were from New South Wales, one from A.C.T., and one from Queensland. None from South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria or Western Australia attempted three Sections. Of those attempting two Sections, five graduates passed in both, three graduates and two non-graduates passed in one, and two graduates and five non-graduates failed in both.

It is generally agreed in Australia that professional librarians ideally should be men and women who matriculate with something more than the average pass, and who take a university degree before or after entering on library work. The Association's examinations are not set to favour these people, and there is plenty of evidence that good non-graduates can pass them. The eight Merit passes in individual papers in the Qualifying Examination were shared equally by graduates and non-graduates.

But it is also evident that good graduates can pass more easily or more certainly. Many of the young non-graduates who attempted the examinations, perhaps as an alternative to university studies, might have done better to have left the Association's examinations for a few years whilst they took up university studies. With a degree, they would have a qualification which is certainly highly complementary in librarianship, and regarded as an essential in some countries and some libraries; they would have experience in tertiary studies, and with the lapse of time they would have more, and more mature experience in librarianship. Almost all the most successful or most promising librarians in Australia at the present time have come into librarianship with a degree or taken one between junior and senior examinations in librarianship.

All this might leave the impression that to be a graduate is enough to pass the Association's examinations, and it is evident that some graduates have this impression. But as the figures show, their success is only comparative and for graduates their results are poor. With their experience and further education they might reasonably be expected to pass, yet in the papers Q1 and Q2 (Dictionary catalogue) for which data has been specially collected, 49% of the graduate candidates failed. Why did they fail? Many because they were graduates; because they thought that the study of librarianship must be a pushover after their supposedly much superior university studies; because in some university faculties and subjects they have been able to get through fairly easily with a minimum of factual knowledge on bright, intelligent essay writing. Many candidates, both graduate and non-graduate, do not get sufficient marks because they appear to be incapable of attempting the constructive or thought part of a question, at which they stop short. But whilst many non-graduates appear to be unable to build on factual knowledge because of lack of experience, many graduates attempt to build on insufficient factual knowledge and appear to think that they can blind the examiners, if not with science then with cunning. Many still do not seem to realise that librarianship in its various departments is not a subject

like English literature or philosophy, but one like medicine or law or pharmacy with an established body of principles and methods and rules which have to be learnt. Many still seem to think, and are encouraged in this by some major as well as minor employing authorities which will still accept a degree in place of certificates in librarianship, that general education is sufficient for it and that its certificates are only dishonest dodges and impositions on the public and employers to gain status and salary. Graduates more than non-graduates try to get through with too little work, and on mere cramming and examination technique, without understanding or real professional interest.

The rate of failure and the degree of failure is more marked in the compulsory and the less specialised papers than in those which candidates can take along the lines of their immediate employment in which they have acquired some interest and understanding.

It is said that candidates are asked to attempt too much which is theoretical in the sense that it is not in the field in which they happen to be gaining practical experience, but the Association's Qualifying Certificate, like a degree in medicine or law or a diploma in pharmacy, is a certificate of general proficiency, and even the parts of the papers in cataloguing and classifying which are called theoretical are practical rather than philosophical, though they may be theoretical for candidates who are not working in a cataloguing department. The data collected seems to show that persons with cataloguing experience do no better than those without. The widest cataloguing experience, however, is not enough to be a complete substitute for theoretical study and many candidates obviously relied too much on such short and elementary cataloguing experience as they had had to get them through.

At first sight some questions appear to be so misunderstood as to be ambiguous, but when a number of papers are compared it becomes clear that those candidates with knowledge agree in their understanding of the questions and that those without it either misunderstand, or more frequently

attempt to twist or limit questions to the knowledge they have brought into the examination room, for example a question in Q1, Cataloguing, Part I, Theory, was:

"Discuss the location of a catalogue for staff and readers and in relation to its physical form."

The Syllabus sets out physical forms of catalogues, as follows:

"Physical forms of catalogues: in bound or looseleaf volumes, including the printed catalogue, the pasted slip and the sheaf catalogue, the card catalogue, manuscript, printed, typewritten and machine duplicated entries."

Some candidates started off by saying they would only discuss the card catalogue, some going further and saying because it was the form most commonly used in Australia, and then made no mention whatever of other forms. And many candidates who mentioned printed catalogues showed that they had not taken the trouble to examine the British Museum Catalogue although it is named in the Syllabus and they were from cities and even libraries in which this catalogue is known to be; they spoke of it as illustrating the printed catalogue which could be taken home.

In attempting in Q2, Part I, to discuss the statement from the Introduction to the Abridged Edition of U.D.C., that "the aim of classification is to make possible the grouping together of references to literature or related subjects so as to facilitate the finding of literature", many were not clear that references in this context means entries, and many thought or preferred to think that the question involved was one of shelf arrangement. Even if they had not read the Introduction as the Syllabus prescribes the meaning should have been clear. Some appeared to have no idea of the application of classification to cataloguing, although Dewey discusses it in his Introduction and the Preliminary and the Qualifying Syllabus set it out at almost text book length. Some did not know that in U.D.C. terminology the word "document" does not exclude books; in discussing the U.D.C. statement that "for practical documentary

work the actual sequence of the principal sciences does not matter" they said this might be true for documents but would not do for books on the shelves.

Even in the question on arrangement in Q1 which, with the question on arrangement in Q2, was on the whole well answered, some candidates said that they would put the State of Victoria first "in an Australian library", though the question asked for arrangement according to the A.L.A. Rules. And yet in question 4 in Q1 which allowed candidates to state a preference which could have been based on local conditions, many contented themselves with stating the A.L.A. Rules, not always correctly although they had the Rules with them in the examination room. Many candidates obviously relied too much on being able to consult the Rules in the course of the examination and did not make themselves familiar enough with them beforehand.

In Practical Cataloguing many tried to catalogue selectively and for a particular type of library although the Syllabus said that this practical cataloguing was to be according to the A.L.A. Rules. Some candidates do not read the Syllabus with sufficient care and understanding, or reduce questions to their field of experience and practice and then hope for the best. The A.L.A. Rules specify added entries and references and the paper itself states quite clearly that tracing notes for added entries and references are to be given; yet many candidates did not go beyond the main entry heading or did so without regard for the Rules. In Practical Subject Headings and Classification many candidates attempted to lay down their own theory about headings and class numbers in relation to size and type of library and then to proceed accordingly. There is nothing in the Syllabus or the paper to warrant these attempts at selective cataloguing which may arise to some extent out of misunderstanding, but also appear in some cases to be attempts to get round a lack of study and preparation.

Many of the Preliminary candidates without further preparation, and even some lay users of libraries, could have made a better attempt at some of the Qualifying papers than some actual candidates. More

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CANBERRA—A.C.T.



and better teaching should help towards improvement, and there is at least more teaching available in most of the Branches than there was; in all Branches schools or classes should be better and more widely available than they are, but none at all might be better than the nursing some seem to expect, and candidates generally may rely too much on teaching which may be little better than coaching or cramming for the examinations. Many showed that they were

quoting what they had been told but did not understand. What is most clearly wanted is a different attitude in all concerned; more respect for librarianship as a study, less impatience to get the examinations over and done with; more observation in librarianship and experience in tertiary studies before the examinations are attempted, and wherever and whenever possible a better selection by employers of prospective professional librarians.

*Qualifying Examination Passes and Failures by Papers.*

	Pass.	Fail.	Total.	Merit.
Q1. Cataloguing, excluding classification and subject headings .. .. .	57 (47%)	64 (53%)	121	—
Q2. Classification and subject headings ..	27 (23%)	93 (77%)	119	—
Q3. Provision, administration, processes and services of libraries:				
(a) General reference libraries ..	6 (20%)	15 (71%)	21	1
(b) General lending libraries ..	5 (42%)	7 (58%)	12	—
(c) University and college libraries	7 (33%)	14 (67%)	21	—
Q4. Provision, administration, processes and services of special libraries and information services generally, and with one of the following specialisations:				
(a)-(h) .. .. .	25 (76%)	8 (24%)	33	3
(i) Australiana .. .. .	5 (100%)	—	5	—
Q5. Purposes and methods of library and related services .. .. .	16 (62%)	10 (38%)	26	1
Q6. Production, publication, history and care of books .. .. .	11 (38%)	18 (62%)	29	—
Q7. Archives, with special reference to Australia .. .. .	5 (63%)	3 (37%)	8	—
Q8. Work with children, generally and with special reference to EITHER public children's libraries and departments, OR school libraries .. .. .	19 (61%)	12 (39%)	31	3

## Branches

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Members who attended the last meeting of the Branch enjoyed a talk by Miss Joyce Jackson, B.A., of the National Library, on "An English Public Library System". Miss Jackson drew upon her experiences in the Twickenham Library and its branches to present an inside picture of the organisation, staffing and processes of such a system. A feature of the questions in the discussion was the desire of members to compare standards of English and Australian practice.

A business meeting of the Branch following Miss Jackson's talk discussed several aspects of the Association's examinations and passed resolutions concerning the time of the year at which the Qualifying Examination was held, the coupling of subjects and the possibility of dividing the prescribed reading list into "essential books" and "supplementary reading". The general question of academic training of librarians was also explored.

Messrs. L. C. Key and C. A. Burmester were elected as councillors.

A series of lectures on cataloguing was given at the Commonwealth National Library for four weeks beginning July 15. Thirty-two prospective candidates for the Qualifying Examination attended. They included staff from the National Library, Australian National University, Canberra University College and departmental libraries.

### NEW SOUTH WALES

Having had the pleasure of an address from Mr. Behymer at the beginning of his Australian visit, the New South Wales Branch was fortunate in having a second address from Mr. Behymer at its conclusion. The address, entitled "Australia: Thru' Which End of the Telescope", dealt in an entertaining fashion with the likes and dislikes which Mr. Behymer had taken to things Australian.

New libraries opened in this State include that at Randwick, a branch of the Fairfield

Municipal Library at Fairfield, and the new South-West Regional Library began operations in June, with headquarters at Young. Miss Val McClymont has been appointed Regional Librarian, and Mr. B. D. Butler the Library Board Regional Officer. Public libraries have also been opened by the Coonabarabran Shire and Tenterfield and District authorities.

Representative Councillors for New South Wales for 1953 are Mr. G. D. Richardson and Miss Edith A. Sims.

News comes from the U.S. that Miss Phyllis Corner, of the staff of the Public Library of New South Wales, has satisfactorily completed her course in librarianship at Emory University and received her Master's degree. She is now on her way to England, and her friends are looking forward to seeing her back again in the new year.

During Children's Book Week, from August 11 to 16, the Children's Book Council, N.S.W., held a successful exhibition of children's books in the East Room of the Public Library of New South Wales. Books for children arranged in age groupings and subject groupings were the main feature of the exhibition, but there were also exhibits of Braille books for children, and original illustrations of children's books loaned by the Oxford University Press. Pride of place in the exhibition was given to the best Australian children's book of the year. This year the award was given to "The Australia Book", written by Mrs. Eve Pownall, illustrated by Mrs. Margaret Senior, and published by John Sands. We are proud to report that Mrs. Pownall is a member of the New South Wales Branch of the Library Association. Other successful exhibitions and other celebrations of Children's Book Week were held in libraries and schools throughout the State.

The British Council's exhibitions of books illustrating the history of printing in Britain, and early children's books, were also on show in the vestibule of the Public Library during August.

Interesting new experimental libraries have recently been opened at two country schools. They are to be named Schools' Central Reference Libraries, and are designed to assist the small schools of the district by supplementing their stock of books of information used in connection with their classroom studies.

Mr. C. H. Bertie died on July 19. An officer of the Municipal Council of Sydney, interested in literature and Australian history, he was made its first Municipal Librarian when the city took over the Lending Branch of the Public Library of N.S.W. in 1909, and he was in charge until 1939, when he retired. Despite the continued handicap of bad premises, Mr. Bertie made the library the first successful and continuing municipal library in Australia, and opened in it the first children's department of a lending library on up-to-date lines in Australia, on March 18, 1918. He was the first President of the N.S.W. Branch of the A.I.L., and a Past President and Fellow of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

The death of Sir William Dixon, the founder of the Dixon Gallery and Collection in the Public Library of N.S.W., is recorded under Notices and News.

### QUEENSLAND

The main event of importance during the past quarter was the visit to Queensland of Mr. E. Hugh Behymer. Besides conducting a series of seminars in Brisbane, he gave talks over both national and commercial radio stations, and went to Toowoomba, where he addressed a large audience on "The Library in the Community". He also addressed a general meeting of the Queensland Branch on "Education in America", and was entertained at dinner by the Library Board.

Miss Barbara Laughton, Librarian, Teachers' Training College, has resigned in view of her approaching marriage to Mr. G. Buick, of the Public Library of South Australia.

Mrs. June Wells, librarian of the Rockhampton Junior Municipal Library, has been placed in charge of the adult library also, on the retirement of Miss Perrier.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

On June 26 Mr. Herbert J. Keyes, an officer who had given fifty years loyal service to the Public Library, passed away.

Mr. Keyes joined the staff as a cadet in March, 1899, and at various times was in charge of the Library as Acting Librarian. He saw the book collection grow from 42,000 volumes to 250,000 at the time of his retirement and he is remembered as a man who was always ready to serve the public in any way.

On June 25, 1952, a forum on "Library Extension Work" was given by Pat Smith, Pam Wollaston, Geoff Farmer and Peter Russell.

On July 30 Mrs. Marjorie Cotton gave an interesting talk on New Zealand libraries.

A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Miss J. Whyte has been appointed to investigate problems of professional education. The committee will consider the acquisition and circulation of information on librarianship; the compilation of bibliographies on specific library problems; and what help can be given to students studying for the L.A.A. examinations.

### TASMANIA

The July meeting of the Branch was devoted to a discussion of the views and ideas expressed by Professor Behymer during his recent visit. Controversial topics were not lacking, so that much useful comment was provided.

In August the monthly meeting was held in the library of the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon, Hobart. The librarian, Mr. Rennison, explained the scope of the library and the type of service given to the staff. It was pleasant to have an opportunity of visiting a special library, particularly one so well equipped and financed for the kind of work involved.

At the State Library an in-service training scheme has been inaugurated under the guidance of Mr. A. F. Johnson, F.L.A., a member of the staff recently arrived from Britain. There are classes to prepare for both the Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations of the Association, and admission has been made available to members

of the University Library staff and any others wishing to attend.

The elected Representative Councillors for next year are Mr. H. V. Bonny, Sir John Morris.

### VICTORIA

In Victoria, library publicity has been well to the fore during the months of September and October.

The Free Library Service Board again maintained a stand at the Royal Agricultural Show, the theme being the need for more children's libraries. This was illustrated by an attractive display of posters, children's books, puppets and other material. The centre of attraction was "La Ronde des Livres"—a model merry-go-round of book characters. Sharing the stand with the Free Library Service Board was the Research Section of the Public Library of Victoria, conducting an experimental on-the-spot research and inquiry service.

From October 6 to 13 Children's Week takes place. This Branch, with representation on the Organising Committee, has undertaken to assist the Free Library Service Board in organizing activity throughout municipal libraries. In many cases, attractive displays are being arranged. In Melbourne, an exhibition of children's cultural interests is to be held in the Town Hall, and the Free Library Service Board will again maintain a stand there.

The week following Children's Week is Library Week. This is being conducted by an Organising Committee representing such bodies as the Library Association of Australia, Library Association of Victoria, Booksellers' and Publishers' Associations, Council of Adult Education, Country Women's Association, etc. There is every indication that this project will be very successful.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Branch, the important business of the adoption of a constitution was successfully carried through. The guest speaker at this meeting was Mr. J. H. Lodge, the Principal of the Melbourne School of Printing and Graphic Arts, who gave a most interesting address on the book binding and printing

trades. Many examples of modern bindings from his School were on display.

October will see the official opening of three more municipal libraries in Victoria. On October 1, Brighton Municipal Library will be officially opened by our General President, Sir John Latham. Advance publicity suggests that Brighton will have one of the most attractive libraries in Australia.

Later in the month another branch library of the Ballarat Regional Service will be opened at Creswick by our Branch President, Dr. Benson. Also in October, Mansfield Shire Library will begin operating as a third leg in the Yea-Alexandra-Mansfield group scheme.

At the inaugural meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Public Library Section, Mr. H. A. Gregory was elected President and Mr. R. H. Sing, Honorary Secretary of the interim committee. We take this opportunity of wishing this division of the Section all the success it deserves.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Library Board of Western Australia held its inaugural meeting on July 4, when Professor F. Alexander was elected chairman and Miss M. E. Wood, one of the Association's representatives, was appointed temporary secretary. The Board has called for applications for the position of Executive Officer and Secretary throughout the eastern States, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and is awaiting the appointment of that officer before making a detailed statement of policy.

The Teachers' College at Claremont has decided to mark its Jubilee by establishing a comprehensive Australian Section in its library.

The Children's Book Council of W.A. has decided to make the need for children's libraries the main theme of its annual Book Week display in October. A model library will be assembled and made a feature of the exhibition and will also, if arrangements are feasible, be shown in a number of outlying districts when Book Week has closed.

The Fremantle City Council's free lending library service is being extended to readers from the East Fremantle municipality, the Council of which will make a proportionate contribution to expenses.

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## Notices and News

### A National Benefactor Dies

Sir William Dixon died on August 17. The collections of Australiana and Pacific material and the endowments placed by him in the care of the Trustees of the Public Library of N.S.W. for national use and benefit alongside those of David Scott Mitchell now make him equal in rank with Mitchell as a national benefactor and as a founder of a collection of national importance. He was knighted in 1939 for his gift of the pictures which constitute the Dixon Gallery and include the Hodge's portrait of Cook and the Phillip's portrait of Banks, with portraits of Governor Phillip, Macquarie, Viscount Sydney, Goulburn, the Macarthurs and other national figures, and hundreds of important topographical paintings, drawings and prints by Martens and other early artists. He gave the bronze entrance doors to the Public Library of N.S.W., in honour of Mitchell, and the Chaucer windows in the main reading room, and about a year before his death began transferring his collections of rare books, manuscripts and maps in the Australian and Pacific field and providing a substantial endowment for addition and publication. Such men not only by their wealth but also by their interest and industry preserved the materials of the Nation's history from piecemeal dispersion and even destruction when authorities were indifferent and unwilling to pay even the modest prices for which much of it could once be bought.

### Australia's Magna Carta

The Commonwealth National Library has acquired a copy of Magna Carta, that is an official, sealed copy issued in the thirteenth century, the only one to be outside Great Britain. £12,500 sterling is being paid for it.

Four copies of Magna Carta as sealed by John in 1215 survive, none of them the "original"; later kings issued sealed confirmations and copies known as "inspeximus" issues from the opening Latin word meaning "we have inspected"; and the

Commonwealth copy is one of two "inspeximus" copies of 1297. Edited texts of the Charter are available in libraries in all the States and this example of an official issue of it will be a Canberra exhibition piece, of symbolical value, rather than a document for student use; proposals have already been made to take it on tour as soon as it comes to hand, and no doubt facsimiles of this, Australia's Magna Carta, will eventually be made with the necessary transliterations and translations for display in schools and libraries throughout Australia.

The following is the first official account of this unique national acquisition.

The Commonwealth National Library has purchased in London one of the two surviving copies of the 1297 *Inspeximus* issue of Magna Carta. This issue represents Edward I's confirmation of the Great Charter in the identical words in which its final and definitive form it is to be found in the Statutes of the Realm.

The first Great Charter to which King John had assented at Runnymede in June, 1215, retained its validity only for nine weeks before it was annulled and superseded by a revised and shortened version produced a fortnight after Henry III, then a child of nine, had succeeded to the throne. In 1225 Henry having become of age re-granted a Charter "of our free and good will" using the form which in virtue of the confirmation of Edward I still remains in the statute book. This issue is, therefore, of extreme importance in the development of the law of England and the liberties it protects in Britain and the Commonwealth.

A second copy of the *Inspeximus* issue, that sent to the Sheriffs of London, is preserved still in the Guildhall and, with the exception of the National Library's copy, all other existing copies of Magna Carta authenticated by Royal Seal are preserved in England. The Lincoln Cathedral copy of John's Charter of 1215 and the Laycock Abbey copy of Henry III's charter of 1225 have both been exhibited in the United States but have now returned to Britain.

The document is written in Latin in a clear court-hand on a vellum-skin measuring 20" x 16½". At the foot an impression of the Great Seal in white wax is attached to the document by a tie of green and pink thread. The document is clearly legible and in fine condition.

It is endorsed at the foot in a thirteenth century hand "Com. surr." and "Exam." On the back is written in an Elizabethan hand, "C(harter of) liberties granted by King Edward ye first" and in a later (eighteenth century?) hand, "inspeximus of Mag. Charte. E.I."

It is certainly the copy of Edward's confirmation sent to Surrey to be proclaimed in the county court. No doubt it was consigned to the sheriff, Robert de Glamorgan, but its subsequent history until it came into the possession of its present owners (probably in the sixteenth century) is unknown.

The circumstances surrounding the confirmation of the Charter in 1297 are, briefly, that Edward I, wishing to carry out an expedition to Flanders, asked for a supply, engaging to confirm the charters in return. He embarked for the Continent on August 22, leaving his son Edward (a boy of 13) as regent. Parliament was called on October 6 and on October 12 the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest were both of them recited and confirmed by *Inspeximus*, tested in the name of Prince Edward.

At the time of John's Charter of 1215 the barons insisted that the great seal should be appended to many copies of the Charter which were then to be distributed throughout the land to be preserved in important strongholds and cathedrals. A month after the *Inspeximus* was issued Edward directed that it also should be sent to all counties and cities for proclamation. Two only of these copies seem, however, to have survived.

Magna Carta was the earliest and most notable of the documentary statements of English civil liberty. It did not purport to set up new rights but was rather a statement of the existence of certain rights. It pledged the King to refrain from certain clearly arbitrary acts; it forbade the sale of justice; and it provided that no man should be deprived of his property, imprisoned or

banished save by the legal judgment of his peers and the law of the land.

It proved to be a practical document routinely administered in the courts through the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. After a period of comparative eclipse under Yorkists and Tudors it entered powerfully into the seventeenth century struggle against the Stuart kings and was construed to furnish authority for principles finally embodied in the Bill of Rights.

There is scarcely one great principle of the English constitution of the present day which has not been read into the provisions of Magna Carta. Many of these were wrongly claimed to flow from Magna Carta but we cannot afford to underestimate the value of traditional interpretations whether they were historically well-founded or ill-founded.

The greatness of the Magna Carta lies not so much in what it was to its framers in 1215, as in what it afterwards became to the political leaders, to the judges and lawyers, and to the entire mass of the men of England in later ages.

#### Mr. E. Hugh Behymer

He went as he came; in an aeroplane at Mascot on a sunny day. He was a man with the sunshine habit, and as he came and went he conquered, like the sun on a cloudy day. What he did in Australia was a triumph of an individual rather than what was intended when proposals were first made and later developed to take advantage of the Lend-lease or Fulbright Fund to bring an American teacher in some field of librarianship to Australia.

Seminars of a formal kind for students in library schools were proposed, but something broader—if not so deep but perhaps more useful for the present—came out of the time and the man. The seminars in all the Branches were not so formal; they embraced working librarians of all grades and in some places laymen; and they were supplemented by lectures and addresses and conferences which did much to stimulate library promotion and development, especially in the Branches in which there has not been as much progress as in others.

In his seminars, both in some of his statements on librarianship generally and in

his criticisms of what has happened, or failed to happen in Australia, Mr. Behymer was provocative, but then provocation was his proper function. Most Australian librarians disagree fundamentally with some of the philosophy of librarianship he put forward; they think librarians serve democracy best by being impartial in their provision of books, even about democracy. Some, if not most, do not agree that laymen can or should be left with no more than a nominal role in library administration, or that a master's degree in librarianship is a solution of the problem of professional status in Australia, which is not and cannot be a copy of either America or Great Britain. Some think that he tended to underrate what had to be done, has been done since the Munn-Pitt Report, and still has to be done, to get the free library principle and the idea of librarianship as a profession firmly established everywhere in Australia; the true comparison is not with the library services of the United States and Great Britain where he came in, but with those services in the days of 1875-1900, of the pioneers from whom he inherited as well as ourselves. But younger Australian librarians, who realise perhaps still less the completeness and recency of the revolution that brought them into being, were made aware of problems and issues by Mr. Behymer's seminar skill, and led into discussion with him, and into discussions among themselves which continued and will continue.

Most of them had not met the American librarians who were with us during the war, and many of them were barely born when Mr. Munn was here. Mr. Behymer was their American; he was helped by the glamour of the part and by the excellent stamp of American education for librarianship, and as he played the part the stamp was not discredited, and the glamour was sustained.

Take a bow, E. Hugh, with our congratulations and thanks.

### Examinations and Schools

The results of the June examinations which have already gone out to candidates are published in this issue with a report

which should be read by both this year's and next year's candidates, who will be the same persons to an alarming extent.

The examinations will be annual next year as before, except that they will begin in the week after the June public holiday instead of in that week. But consideration is being given to two changes in the Regulations and Syllabus for next year. Instead of being required to nominate Sections, each of two papers and being failed in a Section if they fail in either paper of it, candidates may be allowed to take two, three, four or six papers; and if they pass in more than half of those for which they sit, that is in two out of two or three, three out of four and four out of six, they will be credited with any and all the papers in which they pass; and if they are left finally with one paper to make up the six required for a pass in the Qualifying Examination they may be allowed to take this alone. Paper 5, Purposes and Methods of Library and Related Services may be divided into two so that candidates will have a wider choice of papers.

**These changes have now been adopted by Council, at its meeting October 15-16, and copies of the syllabus detail for the two papers into which Paper Q 5 has been divided can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board. Further notice will be given in the January issue and in a new edition of the Handbook, expected to be available in December.**

The experimental evening courses in the N.S.W. school began in July with 37 students in Cataloguing (excluding classification and subject headings), 17 in Municipal and Shire libraries and 37 in The Production, Publication, History and Care of Books, respectively. These courses will continue till May of next year, to be followed in July by similar courses on Classification and subject cataloguing, National, State and University libraries, Advanced reference work and special libraries. Mr. A. F. Johnson, F.L.A., formerly Lecturer in the School of Librarianship, Leeds College of Commerce, is now Librarian in charge of training in the State Library of Tasmania. He has a class of 40

students, from the State, the University and the Royal Society Library, and the Education Department, with morning and evening lectures for the Preliminary and the Qualifying Q1 and Q2. An article on training by Mr. Johnson will be published in the next issue. In the meantime, welcome to Australia.

### Presidential Term

The limitation on the Presidential term has been removed by 258 votes to 53, with 6 informal.

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STUDY ABROAD: International Handbook, Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchange. Volume IV, 1951-52, UNESCO, Paris.

Thirty-eight thousand opportunities to study abroad! But of course, there are not that many for Australians. Some are in Australia for people from other countries, and some in other countries are not open to Australians. And at least in the field of librarianship there does not appear to be amongst them even one simple answer to the question of how to get a grant to go overseas; the question is often put, but perhaps there is no simple answer, no beaten track, no set formula, with certainty of success if it is faithfully carried out. But there are clues in this compilation, which is in most of the large reference libraries.

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### Subscriptions

Many members, about 20% in A.C.T., 35% in N.S.W., 10% in Q'land, 30% in S.A., 12½% in Tas., 35% in Victoria, 14% in W.A., have not yet troubled to pay their subscription, although many were touched and almost conscience stricken by the postage pre-paid envelope and sent their money forthwith.

You, if you haven't paid, can help the Association and help your Branch Treasurer who will have to chase you up if you don't pay up directly. You should have that notice and that postage pre-paid envelope around, so put your cheque or postal notes in it, seal it and drop it in a box. That's all you have to do.

### NEW MEMBERS

*Corresponding Corporate Membership:* Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, U.S.A.; General Assembly Library, Wellington, N.Z.

#### New South Wales Branch

*Affiliate Membership:* Barbara Glen Eddy, Arthur Raymond Jones, Mrs. Nora Kircher, Mrs. Marianne Munster, Mrs. Dorothy Patricia Murray, George Provost Reeder, Leila Madge Roberts, Professor John Manning Ward.

*Corporate Membership:* Bankstown Municipal Council, Burwood Municipal Council, Carrathool Shire Council, Cessnock Municipal Council, Cootamundra Municipal Council, Forbes Municipal Council, Lever Brothers Pty. Limited, Marrickville Municipal Library.

*Student Membership:* Jean Bell Dyce, Lindsay Grace Barrow Hudson, Frank Seymour Millington.

#### South Australian Branch

*Corporate Membership:* Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, University of Adelaide.

*Student Membership:* Douglas Warwick Dunstan.

#### Victorian Branch

*Affiliate Membership:* Allan Temple Dingle, Austin Douglas Harvey, Ian Robert McCann, Dr. Heinz Bernhard Mendel, John Wilfrid Scott Vroland.

*Corporate Membership:* Head Office Library, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; University of Melbourne; Young Women's Christian Association, Melbourne.

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### New Reproduction Machines

Reproduction methods and machines at present competing for library use may be classified as microfilm, photostat, photo contact and dye-line contact. A contact



printing device, the "Unikop", and a dye-line printing device, the "Retoce", were described in our last issue. Pentab Distributors, 81 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, have just introduced the German Agfa "Copyrapid" process, using either the "Copyprint" or the "Copyrex" exposure for contact printing and the 'Lumoprint Copyfix' developer.

With the "Copyprint", as with the "Unikop" and the American "Apeco", a reverse copy is made on one paper and then transferred to another by the passage of both through the developer, and the two machines cost about £100. The "Copyrex" has alternative lighting systems for the same process and for dye-line, and with the developer costs about £300. A translucent original written or printed on only one side is necessary for dye-line printing, but as with the "Retoce" one can be made from opaque material or material printed on both sides by using a special film or foil; and in the "Copyrapid" process this seems simpler and cheaper. The film is exposed by contact in either printer, and there is no screen to be stripped off it as in the "Retoce" process. Paper originals or masters for offset or lithographic duplicating may also be made with these "Copyrapid" machines and materials, and Pentab Distributors are also agents for a series of microfilm cameras and readers.

## LIBRARY POSITIONS

### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

#### *Senior Library Assistant*

Applications are invited for a senior library assistant who will be responsible for the science branch library. L.A.A. Qualifying Certificate (or equivalent) and university degree (preferably in science) should be held. Commencing salary according to age and experience in scale £572-26-676, plus c.o.l. adjustment, at present women £117, men £156. Men may receive up to £750 plus c.o.l. Superannuation scheme available. Fares to Hobart will be paid up to £50.

Applications close November 15, 1952, with the Registrar, University of Tasmania, Box 647C, Hobart, from whom further information can be obtained if required.

### UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, SINGAPORE.

#### *Assistant Librarian*

1. Applications are invited for appointment as Assistant Librarian in the University.

2. Candidates should have academic and library qualifications and have had considerable library experience.

3. The person appointed will be required to assist the Librarian in supervision of cataloguing and classification and general administration.

4. The University Library contains at present about 80,000 books and there is provision for a library staff of about 28.

5. The salary will be on the University Lecturers' salary scale of \$610 x 30-\$1,000 per month. In the case of a person recruited from overseas (subject to certain conditions), expatriation pay would be payable at the rate of \$150-\$180 p.m. (according to salary). In addition, a variable cost-of-living allowance would also be payable at the following rates, subject to a deduction of one-twelfth of salary: 85% on the first \$200 p.m. of salary, 70% on the second \$200 p.m. of salary, 60% on the third \$200 p.m. of salary, and 50% on the salary in excess of \$600 p.m. Provided that the allowance payable may not exceed \$210 p.m. for bachelors, married women and widows and widowers without dependent children; \$380 p.m. for married men without dependent children; and \$455 p.m. for married men, widows and widowers with one or more dependent children. The allowance is subject to revision or abolition at any time. The point of entry to the salary scale will depend on the qualifications and experience of the person appointed.

6. The appointment will be tenable, in the first instance, for a period of approximately three years, and, if confirmed and a permanent appointment offered, would ordinarily continue, subject to satisfactory service, until the end of the academic session in which the appointee attains the age of 55 years.

7. The appointee will be required to join the University Provident Fund scheme to which a member contributes annually 10% of his salary and expatriation pay and the University on its side contributes an equal amount.

8. Free first-class passages by sea would be provided for appointee, wife and dependent children under 10 years of age (not exceeding the passages for two adults and two children in all).

9. Quarters (if available), together with heavy furniture as approved, would be provided at a rental not exceeding 10% of salary. It should be pointed out that there is at present a shortage of University quarters and no guarantee can be given that quarters will be available. In any case where University housing is not available, the appointee will be paid a housing allowance while living in private accommodation.

10. Free medical attention, but not the cost of medicines, is provided for appointee, wife and dependent children. Hospital charges are at the rate of 1% of monthly salary for each day spent in hospital.

11. Applicants must submit eight copies of their applications, naming three persons to whom reference may be made, as undernoted:

- (a) To the Registrar, University of Malaya, Singapore, 10 (in the case of local applicants and those from Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and Hong Kong).
- (b) To the Secretary, Inter-University Council, 1 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1 (in the case of all other applicants).

12. The closing date for the receipt of applications is November 15, 1952. Candidates who can apply earlier should do so.

*Rates of Exchange:* \$1 (Malayan) = 2/4 sterling, 2/11 Australian, 33 cents American, 1.55 rupees Indian (all approximately).

W. D. CRAIG, Registrar.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, SINGAPORE.

1. Applications are invited for appointment as Library Assistants in the University.

2. Candidates should have academic and library qualifications.

3. The person appointed will be required to assist the Librarian in cataloguing and classification and to carry out such other library duties as he may direct.

4. The salary will be on the scale of \$400 x 20-600 per month. In the case of a person recruited from overseas (subject to certain conditions), expatriation pay would be payable at the rate of \$90 per month, rising to \$150 per month when the salary exceeds \$500 per month. In addition, a variable cost-of-living allowance would also be payable at the following rates, subject to a deduction of one-twelfth of salary: 85% on the first \$200 p.m. of salary, 70% on the second \$200 p.m. of salary, 60% on the third \$200 p.m. of salary, and 50% on the salary in excess of \$600 p.m. Provided that the allowance payable may not exceed \$210 p.m. for bachelors, married women and widows and widowers without dependent children, and \$380 p.m. for married men with or without children. The allowance is subject to revision or abolition at any time. The point of entry to the salary scale will depend on the qualifications and experience of the person appointed.

5. The appointment will be tenable for a period of three years only, and may be terminated by the appointee by giving three months' notice in writing.

6. The appointee will not be required to join the University Provident Fund scheme but if he is already a member of a provident or superannuation scheme the University would make contribution towards its maintenance subject to

a maximum contribution of 10% of his University basic salary.

7. Free tourist or second class passages will be provided for the appointee, wife and dependent children (not exceeding the passages for two adults and two children in all).

8. Official quarters will not be provided by the University, but every assistance will be given in helping the appointee to obtain accommodation. In lieu of housing, a housing allowance at the rate of \$80 per month will be paid.

9. Free medical attention, but not the cost of medicines, is provided for the appointee, wife and dependent children. Hospital charges are at the rate of 1% of monthly salary for each day spent in hospital.

10. Applicants must submit eight copies of their applications, naming three persons to whom reference may be made, as undernoted:

- (a) To the Registrar, University of Malaya, Singapore, 10 (in the case of local applicants and those from Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and Hong Kong).
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W. D. CRAIG, Registrar.

#### The End of a Volume

This issue will complete the first volume of the *Journal*, in which there will be six issues running from July, 1951, quarterly, to October, 1952. The present intention is to make future volumes coincide with the calendar year, so that the next volume will have four issues, if the *Journal* continues to be a quarterly.

The present issue has four more pages than the preceding ones. Apart from the covers it has thirty-six pages, twenty-six of text and ten of advertising, and it may be increased by another four again; if enough copy, and good enough copy, comes in to fill them. Submit your articles or news items or suggestions for them. Some day the *Journal* should be published at least every two months, but that is hardly possible yet.

With six quarterly issues the *Journal* has equalled the life of the old Association *Record* of 1901-2, and happily we are not obliged to include our death notice in the sixth issue, as it was.



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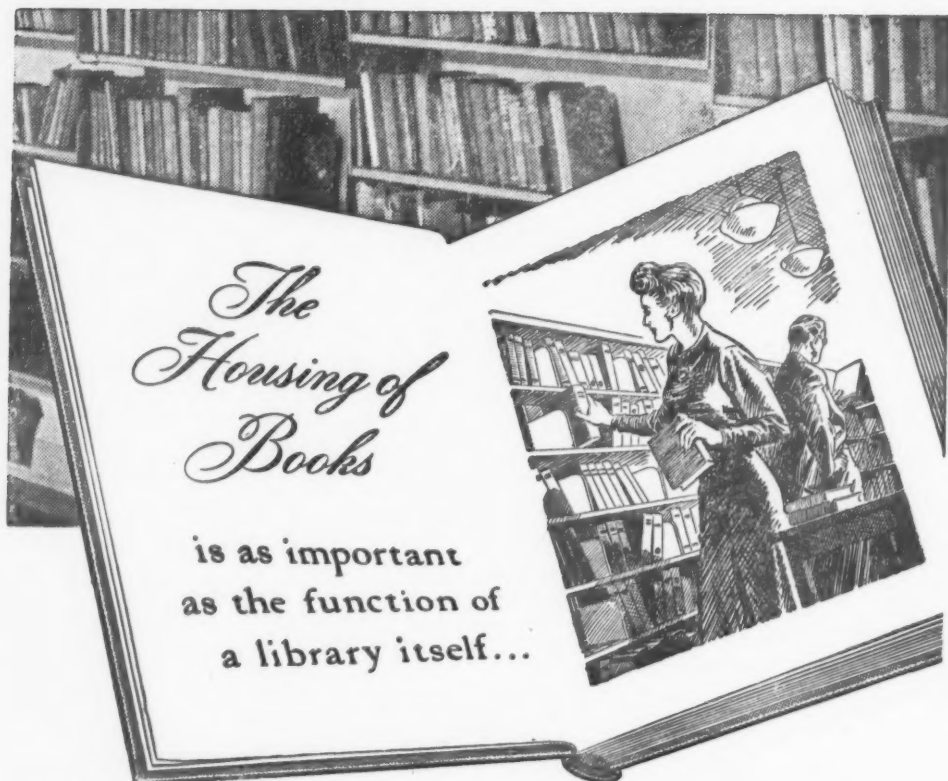
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